

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE.

VOLUME III

PLYMOUTH INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

NO. 30

ACCUSED BY WATSON

Ex-Member of Congress from Georgia Contributes to a Color Line Dispute

AS TO CLEVELAND'S POSITION

Requests for "Leave to Print" Enter-tain the House - Hale Doubts the Value of Battleships.

Washington, April 26.—The question of ex-President Cleveland's treatment of negroes came up in the house, Hardwick of Georgia reading a letter from Thomas Watson, of Georgia, repeating his charge that Cleveland had favored mixed schools; that he had appointed a negro, C. N. J. Taylor, minister to Bolivia, and that he had included Fred Douglass in the list of guests at a reception closely following his wedding. Watson, in his letter, said he wished it read in the interest of fair play, "in order that it shall be known upon what I based statements which Mr. Cleveland so insultingly denied."

Some Fan Over "Leave to Print." Some amusement was created by the numerous requests for leave to print, most of which were granted amid applause, although no remarks were declared. A request for such permission from Grosvenor was objected to by Williams, the minority leader, and threw the house into some confusion. Grosvenor remarked that things had come to a pretty pass, because many Democrats had been given such permission. "We are trying to catch up with the gentlemen from Ohio," he interjected. Gaines of Tennessee, "who printed everything on earth Roosevelt didn't do."

Spoke All That He Printed. "And plastered the present occupant of the White House," added Williams, with union labels in every position he has held for twenty years. Grosvenor came back with the statement that Williams up to date had contributed 208 columns to the Congressional Record. There was loud Democratic applause when Williams declared that every column he contributed had been contributed on the floor of the house.

EXPECTS TROUBLE WITH CHINA

Says We Have Sown the Wind and Will Reap the Whirlwind.

Washington, April 26.—In the supreme court an opinion was delivered in the case of Sing Tuck and thirty-one other Chinese persons held for deportation on the order of an inspector. The men claimed to be citizens of the United States and sued out writs of habeas corpus, declaring they were entitled to a review of their cases by the courts before exhausting the remedies prescribed by the exclusion treaty of 1894. The court did not take this view, but held that Chinamen must pursue the course outlined in the law, exhausting the remedies there provided before applying to the courts.

The opinion was by Justice Holmes, Justice Brewer rendered a dissenting opinion in which he characterized the proceedings of the inspectors as a chamber process and said that a Chinaman claiming to be a citizen of the United States is entitled to as much protection as an Anglo-Saxon who makes that claim. Justice Brewer said that he did not consider it strange that China had denounced the treaty and that with the growing importance of China that country could be counted upon to show increasing resentment against this country. Having sown the wind, he predicted the United States would reap the whirlwind. Justice Peckham concurred in the dissenting opinion.

HALE CRITICISES BATTLESHIPS

Doubts Whether We Have Not Thrown \$150,000,000 Away.

Washington, April 26.—Whether the president shall order the construction of the battleship provided for in the naval appropriation bill, or wait until the war in the Far East demonstrates the comparative utility of the big sea fighter and the torpedo boat or submarine craft was a question raised in the senate by Hale on the adoption of the conference report. It was developed that the language of the bill was permissive and that the president and secretary of the navy could defer action if they deem it advisable.

Hale declared that he should not dare to go on now and commit the government to the building of an immense battleship, for it would not surprise him if events of the Russian-Japanese war demonstrated that the \$150,000,000 paid for big battleships were a bad investment for this government. Several other senators counseled delay. The numerous serious accidents in our navy were referred to in the course of the debate.

PRINCE VISITS THE PRESIDENT

Bearer of a Letter on Silk from the Emperor of China.

Washington, April 26.—His imperial highness Prince Pu Lun, nephew to the emperor of China, and his personal representative at the St. Louis exposition, was officially received by President Roosevelt at the White House. The ceremonies occurred in the Blue room and were attended by the members of the suite attending the prince; the Chinese minister, Sir Chenung Chang-Cheng, the members of the leg-

tion staff and Colonel Thomas W. Symons, who was detailed by the president to attend Prince Pu during his stay in Washington.

Prince Pu brought to this country a letter to President Roosevelt from his royal uncle, Emperor Hwang Su, which was written on a strip of beautifully woven silk four feet long and two feet wide. It was folded in three folds, with the upper end handsomely embroidered. The letter, which was in a magnificent lacquered box on the top of which was the imperial dragon of China, was full of expressions of friendship for the United States.

Prince Pu Lun, accompanied by Sir Liang Cheng, and several members of his suite, attended a musicale given by the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. They were the recipients of much attention.

CRUM'S FATE HANGS FIRE

Negro Whom the President Has Appointed to an Office South.

Washington, April 26.—Strong pressure is being brought upon the senate to act definitely at the present session on the appointment of Dr. W. D. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. The appointment has been pending for nearly two years, and again and again has been sent to the senate after failure of that body to act upon it. The president renewed the appointment last November at the beginning of the extraordinary session, and when congress convened in regular session in December again sent Crum's name in.

Throughout the session the appointment has been pending. It has been postponed from time to time on account of the illness of Senator Tillman, who is insistently opposed to its confirmation. The president has expressed to members of the senate his desire that the appointment be acted upon one way or the other at the present session.

Permitted to Do Outside Business.

Washington, April 26.—In the agreement of the senate and house conference on the postoffice appropriation bill the house provision permitting rural free delivery carriers to carry merchandise for hire upon the requests of the patrons of their routes, which was struck out by the senate, is restored to the bill, and the senate provision granting certain privileges to newspapers, magazines and periodicals with respect to receiving subscriptions therefor and the delivery of the same is eliminated.

...OBITUARY...

Anetta Silvius.

Anetta Gilson was born in Ohio, Oct. 10, 1844, died in Marshall county, Ind., April 13, 1904, aged 59 years, 6 months and 3 days.

She was married to Jacob Kiser in 1863. To this union was born one daughter, Edith. In August 1898 Mr. Kiser died. Mrs. Kiser was then married on Aug. 20, 1899, to Eli Silvius. One brother, Albert Gilson survives her, besides the daughter, two step-daughters, one stepson and husband.

The remains were interred April 16, 1904, in Fairmount cemetery, Rev. R. G. Upson officiating.

Mrs. Missouri Turner.

Mrs. Missouri Turner, whose home was in Carroll county, came here a year ago to take care of the children of her nephew, Charles Turner, and died at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday after an illness of several weeks. She was 65 years old.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2:30 p. m. Thursday conducted by Rev. George A. Pfug.

Indiana School Exhibits.

Nearly ten tons of manuscript, maps and drawings, the exhibit of Indiana schools for the St. Louis World's Fair, was shipped from Indianapolis Thursday. State Superintendent Cotton is greatly pleased with the quality of work done in Indiana schools and he expects to receive commendation at the exposition. Some of the best is from the schools of this city and county.

Dr. Gutscher in Trouble.

Dr. M. Gutscher, well known as the proprietor of the sanitarium at Laramie, has been held to the federal grand jury at Indianapolis upon a charge of having sent through the United States mails certain postal cards bearing scurrilous and defamatory matter with reference to another. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner T. J. Logan in Fort Wayne and readily gave the \$500 bond required, announcing at the same time his purpose to fight the case to a finish.

What Lincoln Said.

Lincoln said: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The above is good enough doctrine for republicans. Lincoln is one of their political saints, canonized alike by democrats and republicans and his words are words of wisdom being an inspiration to all men.

CROSSING OF THE YALU

St. Petersburg Report Says the Japs Have Been Frustrated in That Design.

JAPS GET ACROSS, HOWEVER

After a Very Risky Fight—Submarines at Port Arthur.

Next Time Togo Goes There He May Have Trouble—Vladivostok Squadron May Be Cut Off.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—It is reported that an attempt of the Japanese to cross the Yalu has been frustrated.

Paris, April 27.—A special to The Journal from St. Petersburg says that a Japanese squadron has got between Vladivostok and the squadron that visited Gen-San, and that the Russian ships are cut off from their port.

Liao Yang, April 27.—On April 23 the Russians observed that the Japanese were making preparations to cross the Yalu river. On the night of April 23 two steamers and two torpedo boats were noticed at the mouth of the river. They approached the shore at daylight and the Japanese commenced to build a pontoon on the left tributary. A second pontoon was being prepared ten miles up the stream. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon the Japanese occupied the island of Samolimo, to which they carried pontoon boats, etc.

Russians Destroy a Pontoon.

The night passed quietly, the torpedo boats making a careful watch in case the troops ashore should be attacked, and examining the mouth of the river by means of searchlights. At 3:30 next morning the Japanese crossed the river near the village of Tchidjigdan, where, however, the Russian outposts commenced firing upon them. The Russian advance guards had been furnished with a small gun, and they succeeded in destroying the pontoon constructed near Wiju.

Another Brush with the Russians.

The wrecked pontoon was carried away by the current, and further Japanese bridging operations ceased, but the Japanese continued to cross by another pontoon southward of Wiju. A Japanese column with a battery of artillery approached Turenchen at midday, but the Russian skirmishers met them with sharp firing, evidently giving them trouble, as they retired with the battery, which made no attempt to answer the Russian fire.

News Withheld at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The censor's committee did not give out dispatches received regarding movements of the Japanese to cross the Yalu river, and stating that they had begun. It was intimated that information had been received that the Japanese had crossed the river, but this was accompanied by a statement that the success of the enemy should in no sense be regarded as an important victory, the Russians having no intention of vigorously contesting the passage, their plan being to annoy the enemy as much as possible.

Japs Outwitted the Russians.

It is evident from the dispatches received here that in order to render a crossing feasible the Japanese made a feint on Tatum Kan while the troops actually crossed some miles up the river near Tchidjigdan. Two companies were first thrown into Manchuria, and entrenched, and immediately under the cover of their guns reinforcements crossed.

NEW FEATURE AT PORT ARTHUR

Next Time the Japs Go There It Will Be "Ware Submarine."

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The entrance into the service of four submarine boats at Port Arthur means the addition of a new and formidable weapon for the defense of that stronghold. The dispatch of the boats in sections over the railroad has been shrouded in secrecy, and even today many in St. Petersburg are inclined to doubt the report by officials of their presence at Port Arthur, or to accept the information as trustworthy.

An effort now to close or blockade Port Arthur will be too dangerous, it is thought, for Vice Admiral Togo to attempt. The defenders of the port will be able to guard against Japanese submarine vessels entering the harbor and attacking the Russian ships at anchor. The officials here are not certain that the Japanese have submarine boats, as they possessed none before the war, but since the beginning of hostilities they undoubtedly have laid down a number of them.

The Russian submarine boats may soon have an opportunity to demonstrate the value of their type in war, as the Japanese fleet is reported at Chefoo, and the interval of time it is usually absent from Port Arthur has about expired.

French Paper Has It Straight.

Paris, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Matin says: "I learn from a sure source that the Vladivostok squadron yesterday sank four Japanese transports which were conveying 4,000 men."

DALZELL VS. COCKRAN

Their Controversy Reopened by the Pennsylvania Man, Who Supplies a Hot Roast.

DECLARES TARIFF IS THE ISSUE

Charges the New Yorker with Having Been on All Sides of the National Questions.

Washington, April 27.—The Cockran-Dalzell dispute was given another "whirl" in the house and the remarks were, if possible more personal than they were last Saturday. Dalzell began the entertainment by replying at length to Cockran. He said a burning question in the coming campaign was the tariff and that the Democratic leaders were all for free trade more or less. Then he came to the controversy on Saturday. He said that the press dispatches intimated that he had made an unjust attack on Cockran. "On the contrary," he said, warmly, "he made a mean and contemptible attack on me."

Declares Himself Justified.

Dalzell explained his remark of last Saturday by saying that he had been "informed" that it was profitable to Cockran to support McKinley when he did. He vehemently declared that he was so informed. "I say now," he exclaimed, "that I was justified in making that charge, because it is the current belief to this day that 'the gentleman received money for political work.' To support his charge he said he would mention some facts and circumstances connected with the history of Cockran."

Attacks Cockran's Political Record.

He then read from a number of documents to show that Cockran started as a greenbacker, and in 1896 stood with the McKinley side because he was for sound money. "For sound money in 1896," he said, "and Republican applause, 'traveling all over the continent' in 1900 in support of Bryan; greenbacker, sound money man, free silver man. He has been a Bryanite and an anti-Bryanite. He was for Bryan in 1900. Is he for Bryan now?"

So far as he could judge, Dalzell said, he was for "some gentleman up in New York, or may be in New Jersey."

QUOTES A HEART NEWSPAPER

Also the New York Tribune—Ends with a Red-Hot Roast.

The Democratic side of the house, he said, had gotten hysterical when on Saturday he would not disclose the name of his informant. He then read from the New York Journal, published by Cockran's colleague, W. R. Hearst, in August, 1896, a statement that Cockran was for McKinley, "a position which," said the publication, "to those who remember his career in congress does not seem to involve such a strain on his feelings as might be supposed, especially with regard to the \$250,000 checks out of Hanna's 'educational fund.'"

He quoted from an article in the New York Tribune in 1893, in which the statement was made that Cockran evidently had been deeply incensed by the charge that he had sold his oratory to the fusion cause, but had been hired for a larger price by Tammany. Dalzell closed amid wild Republican applause with a most bitter denunciation of Cockran. He referred to that gentleman's speech before the Democratic convention which sent him to congress, in which Cockran said: "We have reached a point where the country is regarded as an international hoodlum." Facing the Democratic side and looking directly at Cockran Dalzell declared that that utterance was of as much interest to them as it was to himself. "If there be any hoodlums amongst us," he said, speaking with much vehemence, "they are not the product of American soil, American institutions or American civilization."

He was interrupted with loud and prolonged Republican applause. Continuing, he said: "They are to be found rather amongst those adventurers who, having left their own country for their country's good, find in the field of American politics prolific source of notoriety and pelf; men who without conscience and without conviction find an opportunity now with one party, now with another, to find a market for their peculiar wares, among which is not respectability." He took his seat amid another storm of Republican applause.

COCKRAN REPLIES TO DALZELL

Winds Up with a Resolution for an Investigation by the House.

Cockran had sat through the speech of Dalzell unmoved and waited for him to finish. Then, rising from his seat, he was greeted with tumultuous applause by the Democrats. He said that he could scarcely realize "that this extraordinary display of personal rancor and vituperation will be accepted by the Republican party as the keynote of this presidential campaign." Dalzell, he declared, had thought it proper to justify a charge of infamy against a fellow member by searching the various channels "through which anonymous calumination circulates in a political campaign, and with hands no cleaner than those with which it deals turn it over a body of deliberative men."

Cockran denied the charge that he

had received \$15,000 from the Palmer and Buckner campaign committee. He also denied in the most positive manner that he ever had received money for supporting President McKinley's election in 1896. He denied the charge that he ever was a greenbacker, and said that in the campaign of 1896 he combated with all his energy what he believed to be a heresy regarding the finances, advocated by Bryan.

If Dalzell believed the charges he had brought against him it showed him (Dalzell) in a pitiable state. He was in infamy and did not know it. He had confessed to his own party's corruption. He had proved, if he had proved anything, that the presidential election had been purchased. He added: "I can always protect myself from the gentleman from Pennsylvania by choosing my own side of the street. Before I sit down, I shall ask this house to agree with me on this—that if what the gentleman has said is true I am unworthy of its membership; if what he said be false he is unworthy of membership."

Cockran then offered a resolution providing for a committee of five members of the house to investigate the charges made against him, and empower the committee to send for persons and papers, and requiring it to report at the next session of congress.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY IS LARGE

Covers the Election of 1896—Democratic Members Go Wild.

He then resumed and said that when that resolution was adopted in all its terms something more important than his conduct or the action of the members from Pennsylvania would be made clear. "We will see," he said, "just how the election in 1896 was conducted, and we will see whether in fact the presidency was bought or purchased—whether it was won in honorable political conflict or whether it represented, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have us believe, the skill in corruption which was possessed by the managers of the Republican organization. 'If it be true,' he said, 'that that campaign resulted in such use of money as has been described there is but one possible safety for the republic.'"

He denied Dalzell's statement that he had referred to the United States as an international hoodlum, and as he sat down the Democrats went wild. He rose again to ask that the resolution be acted on at once as a matter of privilege, but Republicans were immediately on the floor with objections that it was not a matter of privilege. "I make a point of order," shouted Grosvenor, who was prevented from further speaking by groans and jeers from the Democratic side. Williams said anything could be done by unanimous consent.

Speaker Cannon said humorously that he desired to be absolutely fair to both sides, but in his judgment "we had better have a night's sleep." He did not finish, as the confusion had become so great he was compelled to stop for order. The confusion continued for some time when the speaker vigorously brought his gavel down and announced that the "resolution having been presented and the point of order made upon it, the chair declines to rule on the point of order until he has had opportunity to examine the precedents" and that settled it.

Senate and House in Brief.

Washington, April 27.—The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures. An amendment for the establishment of a number of camp sites was thrown out on a point of order. The senate took a recess until 10 a. m. today. An executive session was held.

Dalzell and Cockran renewed their dispute in the house, occupying nearly the whole session. Finally Cockran offered a resolution for an inquiry as to whether he had been paid for his services in the McKinley campaign. A point of order was pending against it at adjournment. A resolution was adopted inquiring what action had been taken by the department of justice relative to the coal trust, etc.

Accuses the Armenians.

London, April 26.—The Turkish embassy here issued a report Sunday that Armenian malefactors had attacked the Mohammedan village of Latehigian, in the sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, and had committed horrible crimes on the inhabitants, men, women, and children alike.

Of Interest to Veterans.

Commissioner of Pensions E. F. Ware says: "It does not seem to be well understood among the veterans that in calling up claims for pension it is necessary that the number of the claim and the company and regiment in which the soldier served be given in each instance. Hundreds of letters reach the Bureau every day with only the name given. It is impossible for the Bureau to locate a claim with the name alone. Claimants do not understand this, and therefore complain that their letters are not answered."

Bieger Will Case Filed.

At the next term of the Starke-Pulaski county circuit court Judge C. Nye, of Winamac, will try the Martin V. Bieger will case, taken on change of venue from St. Joseph county. Mr. Bieger died at Mishawaka, leaving a fortune estimated at \$2,000,000. Large bequests to DePaul University, to Epworth societies, a hospital at South Bend and many other benevolences are involved in the contest.

'PHONE GIRL'S GOSSIP

Causes a Run on a Solvent Bank That Gives the Bankers Much Trouble.

BIG SUMS SENT FROM OUTSIDE

Concern Pays Every One That Calls—Harrison Family Litigation—Curious Development.

Indianapolis, April 27.—The gossip of a telephone girl resulted in a run on the Indiana Trust company, one of the largest and oldest financial institutions in the state. Last Friday the girl overheard an employee of a local manufacturing company telephoning his employers that the trust company had not cashed a warrant which was erroneously drawn. This she enlarged upon until the harmless statement of the employee had grown to abnormal proportions. There was nothing alarming in the situation so far as the trust company was concerned, as it has an available cash reserve of nearly \$2,000,000, and its officers readily met every demand of the depositors, but for several hours there was a scene of great confusion in and about the big building.

Plenty of Money Coming.

The run was on the savings department and excited men and women made frantic efforts to get their money out. All demands were promptly met. The Union National Savings bank, of Cincinnati, shipped \$500,000 in small bills by express to the Indiana Trust, and another half million has been sent by express from Louisville.

Indiana Is Growing Healthier.

Indianapolis, April 27.—As a result of the battle for health that the state authorities have made in the last few years, both the death rate and the number of deaths are on the decrease in Indiana. Last year there were 33,892 deaths, a rate of 13.46 a thousand. In 1902 there were 34,063 deaths, a rate of 13.58. In 1901 there were 36,544 deaths, a rate of 14.52, and in 1900 there were 35,516 deaths, a rate of 14.11.

Russell Harrison's New Plan.

Indianapolis, April 27.—In a mysterious brief filed in the probate court by Colonel Russell B. Harrison, son of the late President Harrison, he declares that certain stocks, which had been set aside for the fund of \$125,000 for Mrs. Harrison's support, should not be so included because his father had not paid for them either in money or services. The clause reads:

Says It Was Pay for Nothing.

"The late Benjamin Harrison was not called upon to render any services to said company, therefore the delivery of the stock to him from year to year was only retaining or hiring him not to appear against the company in any litigation, and was therefore not clearly a case of exchange or barter, as he did not pay for said stock, even in services, but simply took engagements not to appear against said company."

GAS BUSINESS HIT HARD

Shortage of the Natural Explosive Results in Suspension of Operations by a Big Supply Company.

Ref Key, Ind., April 27.—The Natural Gas company, the holding company for the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Gas company, the North Mercer Gas company and the Red Key Transportation company, has suspended operations because of the shortage of gas. The first named company supplied gas to Lima, O.; the second to Greenville, Arcanum, Dayton and other Ohio towns, and the third to Red Key, Ind.; and Fort Recovery, O. The increased demand for fuel and the increase of all prospecting operations have resulted in a steady decreasing pressure. More than \$1,000,000 is invested in the company's power stations, lines and leases.

Storm Brings Havoc and Death.

Indianapolis, April 27.—Rain, hail, wind and electric storms did considerable damage in southern Indiana. At Paoli, Greenville and Nashville, telephone and telegraph lines sustained great damage. The roof of Troop's Hardware store at Paoli was demolished. At New Albany the Greenville stage burns were struck by lightning and burned. Thomas Keating, who was fishing in Silver creek, was struck by a bolt of lightning and instantly killed.

Will Try to Settle the Strike.

Peru, Ind., April 27.—Master Car Builder Howard, of the Washburn railroad, has arrived here from Toledo, O., and will endeavor to effect an amicable settlement with the employees at the car shops who went out on a strike for higher wages and a change of conditions. As the carpenters and car inspectors are included in the strike the company is having great difficulty in the handling of trains.

Thieves Send Him to the Poorhouse.

Wabash, Ind., April 27.—John Koonce, 80 years old, has gone to the poorhouse as a result of a robbery of which he was the victim a week ago. He was staying temporarily at the home of Scott Reno, and about a week ago a little sack in which was \$400, the price of a small piece of land on which he had long lived, was stolen as he slept.

MARRIED

Clay-Wickey.

Mr. William T. Clay of Fort Wayne, and Miss Genevieve Wickey of this city, were married at St. Michael's Catholic church in Plymouth on April 27, 1904, by Rev. S. M. Yenn. Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Fort Wayne, was best man and Miss Anna Hendricks of this city, was bridesmaid.

The bride's dress was white silk mull beautifully trimmed in lace and she carried bride's roses. Miss Hendricks was dressed in Ladia linen trimmed in valenciennes lace and she carried pink carnations and maiden hair ferns. The gentlemen were attired in the usual conventional black.

The Mendelsohn wedding march was played by Miss Martha Murphy and the full and impressive high mass marriage ceremony was used by Father Yenn. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity and the wedding was one of the brilliant events of the season.

A reception and wedding dinner were given to about seventy-five invited guests at the home of the bride's parents and many beautiful and valuable presents were bestowed.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cassimere Wickey and is one of Plymouth's best known and most popular young ladies. She is well educated, accomplished, an excellent stenographer and business accountant, and possesses all the qualities of heart and mind to make her a general favorite.

Mr. Clay is a popular young railroad man of Fort Wayne and he and his bride will make their home in that city. Hundreds of friends in Plymouth wish for them a long, happy and prosperous married life.

Hewitt-Born.

Mr. J. H. Hewitt and Mrs. Clara Born were united in marriage by Rev. Ray G. Upson at the U. B. parsonage in this city at 6:30 p. m. Saturday, April 24, 1904.

Mr. Hewitt is the well known Laporte street baker and his bride is an estimable lady whose parents live near Argos. They have the best wishes of many friends.

County Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Marshall county Sunday school association will be held at Bremen, Wednesday and Thursday, May 4 and 5.

The convention will meet at 10:00 a. m. Wednesday and there will be interesting sessions, forenoon, afternoon and evening. The convention will meet again Thursday morning and close at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The state secretary, E. W. Halpeny, will be present at all the sessions. Revs. Evans, Rittenhouse, Oyler, Williams, Crews and other prominent ministers will be present.

Prof. Ellis, Senator Parks, Hon. H. G. Thayer, Miss Snell, Mrs. M. E. Hume, W. M. Nichols and Miss Grace Erwin are also on the program which is the best ever presented in this county. Everybody invited. Those wishing entertainment should address O. F. S. Miller, Bremen, Ind.

Marriage Licenses.

Jacob Vort	35
Carrie O'Bryant	17
Charles H. Suter	29
Nellie E. Linn	21
John R. Hewitt	30
Clara K. Born	32
Charles Helsel	19
Alta Sarber	19

Going to M. E. Conference.

Local transportation officials of the Pennsylvania have received notice that there will be seven special trains through this city this week, bearing delegates from the east to the Los Angeles meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The first train load passed through this city Tuesday morning, and the other six trains will pass through the city Thursday morning, and the other six trains will pass through the city Thursday morning. All of the passengers on these trains will come from Pittsburg and cities east of that point.

Third Well Is Abandoned.

The Scott Drilling company, which has sunk three wells in this township recently under the direction of the Chicago Oil company, has completed the third well without success. The well, which is situated between Little and Big Pike lakes was drilled to a depth of 1,560 feet when it was abandoned Saturday. The presence of salt water at that great depth showed the absence of oil. Another well will be sunk by the company west of this city before the project is abandoned in this vicinity.—Warsaw Times.